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BOLZ, Lothar, Dr.

In 1953, the Soviets redirected their Moscow-trained political agent, Dr. Lothar Bolz, alias Rudolf Germersheim, from the field of national political coordination to that of international affairs. In dressing up the hastily-contrived facade of a national "coalition" government, the Soviet Ambassador to the "German Democratic Republic," V.S. Semenov, removed Bolz from his post as Minister of Construction and installed him as Minister for Foreign Affairs and as a vice president of the Council of Ministers, posts he currently holds. Bolz was awarded his new post for the successful completion of his previous assignment which required him to conceal his identity as a Communist in order to pose as the chief of the "independent" National Democratic Party of Germany--a member of the Kremlin-inspired "national" front of East German political parties. Although on first impression his courteous, almost pleasant manner and his ill-concealed laziness bespeak a somewhat dull-witted person, Bolz is actually both intelligent and well-educated.

Born in 1903 in Gleiwitz, Upper Silesia, the son of a watchmaker, Lothar Bolz was trained in the law, receiving his doctorate from the University of Breslau. Joining the Communist party in the 1920's, Bolz gained his legal experience by defending Communists before courts of the Weimar Republic. After the Nazis took over, Bolz fled to Danzig, where he practiced law until he migrated to Moscow in 1939. While in Moscow, he studied at the Mark-Engels-Lenin Institute, and upon graduating therefrom, he was assigned to a school in Novosibirsk to teach history. Bolz speaks fluent Russian; he has Soviet citizenship. In 1943, he assisted the Russians in the formation of the National Committee for a Free Germany and contributed to the Committee's publication, Freies Deutschland. In 1948, while Bolz was teaching at a brain washing school in Krasnogorsk, the Soviet military administration for East Germany announced that Bolz was to be the guiding light of the newly-formed National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD). Reassured that he would be carried in pseudonym on the books of the Communist-controlled SED, Bolz hastened back to Germany to head up the Soviets' latest political creation, the NDPD. Bolz was instructed to utilize the NDPD to gain adherents for the Soviet administration from among the former middle echelon of the Nazi Party. Although not too qualified in the spheres of organization and propaganda writing, Bolz has been repeatedly assigned tasks in these fields by the Russians.

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In December 1951, Bolz made his debut on the international diplomatic scene, when he headed up a four-man East German delegation to the United Nations' Political Commission Meeting in Paris. As the delegation's principal spokesman, Bolz rejected the proposal for United Nations' supervision of all-German free elections on the grounds that it constituted interference in Germany's internal affairs and thus was contrary to the United Nations' Charter. He further contended that the question of free German elections would become involved in lengthy discussions which would last for months and would achieve no results. While addressing this international body, Bolz took the opportunity to attack Adenauer as a stooge of the imperialistic, warmongering United States and to charge the United States and the West generally with bad faith in that they did not genuinely desire settlement of the German question by means of a peace treaty. In March 1955, Bolz addressed a building-dedication gathering in Leipzig and included among his remarks a declaration of cultural war on the United States: "the acknowledgement of German architecture in the past as in the future, is equivalent to a declaration of battle against America and against its influence in all areas of our national life, in politics as in economics, but not least, however, in the fields of culture and our plastic arts." Throughout his career in the East German regime, Bolz has consistently sought to introduce Soviet ideas in culture and architecture and to seize every available opportunity to direct vicious propaganda against the United States and its institutions.

Little is known of Bolz' private life; however, he spends protracted periods of time in the USSR, ostensibly to recuperate from acute attacks of arthritis.

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